

MARKHAMS
FAITHFULL^W (G.)
FARRIER:

WHEREIN

The Depth of his Skill is laid open
in all those Principall and Ap-
proved Secrets of Horsemanship,
which the Author never pub-
lished but hath kept in his
brest. and hath beene the
Glory of his Practice.



London, Printed for Thomas Vere, and
are to be sold at his shop, at the signe
of the Angel, without New-
gate, 1656.

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MARKHAM'S PATENT FARRIER

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... and ...
... at his shop ...
... of the Angel ...

1820

**To the Reader, or Buyer
of this BOOK.**

T is a true saying,
*Tempus omnia
terminat.* So I,
Gentle Reader,
having gained by experience
all my life to these present
dayes, wherein I am ready
to creep into the Earth,
willing now at the impor-
tant request of my best friends,
have yeelded my self to lay
the glory of my Skil in Horse-
manship,

To the Reader.

~~man's~~ open to the World, and having kept secret in the Cabinet of my Breast, these Secrets, by which I have gained from many a Noble person, many a fair pound, I now bestow it upon thee for the value of six pence. It may be some will account of a Secret in Print, for disclosing Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horse before the word of a Fool. For be thou Noble, or what else, this here I doe is for thy good. If you take pleasure either in an Horse to Hunt, or for the War, or for the Race, or for to Dray, or a Hackney, come

To the Reader.

come hither, buy, see, and wel-
come. Take my opinion, and
thou shalt find in this my ho-
nest Faithful Parrier, a Shop
of Skill for thee to view. Let
this be thy Doctor, and thy
Druggist: Let this be thy In-
structor and Director. I hope
that no good minded Parrier,
will be grieved with mee be-
cause I give insight to the
Master of the Horse. For if
thy House were on fire, why
shouldest thou run to fetch
thy Neighbours Water to
quench it, when thine own
is near at hand? So if the
Horses Owner know by this
Book how to save the life of

To the Reader.

his Horse, why should he ei-
ther ride or run to the Fer-
rier? But it may bee, every
Owner of a Horse will not
buy a Book. It matters not
if but every Ferrier buys one,
and that but one in a Town.
I doubt not, but with making
use of that one, many a Man
shall save the life of his Beast.
Come therefore and read these
Secrets, which cost me Pen-
Study, Practice, and Labour, All
which hath cost me trouble for
thy ease. This shall be thy
pleasure which hath been my
toyle. It shall be thy profit
which hath been my trouble;
And this shall be thy Faith-
full

To the Reader

full *Farrier* and *Istribler*.

For what Creature canst thou name more necessary then the Horse, & what more helpful in the time of need? For were we without Horses, in what a strait should we be in, he being the best Servant both in *War* and *Peace*, and of that inestimable value, that he makes a Man proud of his service.

Now if a Horse be such a profitable Servant for Man, let us then respect the means that God hath given us for his cure: For there is a *School* of Skil, for thy knowledge. First, how to make choise of a good

To the Reader.

good Horse. Secondly, what
Country Horse is the most fit
for thy use; Either for ser-
vice in Martial, or Warlike im-
ployment, or for Swiftness, or
for Long travel, or for draught,
or for Coach, or for Cart, or for
Pack, or any other Burthen.
This shalt thou finde here, in
as ample manner, as if thou
wert an old Master in Smith-
field. And this shall bee my
Glory, even as long as I live,
that I have lived to leave this
my last and best work to the
world, and to them which
will not live to see it buried
in Oblivion. I know thy
Bac mee thinks I heare
boog some

To the Reader.

Some Men say, That the old
Captain was unadvised to put
this in Print, which he ever
kept as a rare Secret, and it is
true, *Veritas odium parit*. But I
reply, *Tempus omnia terminat*.
And though I had promised
to my self, never to have pub-
lished this work, yet being so
continually importuned to
Print it, I was forced to yeeld,
though I had promised the
contrary. And let this excuse
me to those Noble persons
whose bounty I have felt, that
for them I was the willinge
to publish it in Print while I
lived, fearing that after my
death, my then Fatherlesse
Child

To the Reader.

Child might get a new name.
But now I leave this being be-
got in my old age, to all No-
ble and worthy Gentlemen,
and when they look not after
him, to the Faithful Farrier,
to be cherished and to bee
known by the name of

Captain

GERVAS MARKHAMS

Last and best labours.

Child

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The Faithfull

FARRIER

O R,

A Catalogue of all those principall
and approved secrets in Horseman-
ship, which the Author never pub-
lished, but hath kept secret in
his own brest, and which
hath bin the glory of
all his practice.

*Observations in the Electing of
Horses, and what Country Horse is for
what use.*



THE first, and principal
thing which giveth the
noblest Character to a
good Horse-man, is the
well electing of horses
for that use and purpose you intend

B

to

to employ them: And in this choice there is no better or readier way than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence Horses descend: For it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heat, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horses Composition.

Touching the election of Horses by their shapes and proportions by their Colour, and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances: I have written sufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing shall fall upon my Pen in this Treatise but the very secrets of mine heart, things certain and approved, things secret and unpublished.

To come then to the election of Horses, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates: If you will elect an Horse for service, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then these

these are best. —

The Neopolitan.

The Sardinian, &c.

The Almaine.

The French.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with a faire well shaped and well Mettalled English Mare.

If you will elect for swiftnesse and service, then —

The Arabian.

The Barbary.

The Spanish.

The Grecian.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with our best English Mares.

If you will chuse for long travel and service, then —

The English.

The Hungarian.

The Sweablands.

*The Poland.**The Irish.*

If you will chuse for draught and
for service, then

*The Flanders**The Freissland.*

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either
Bastardized in themselves, or with
our English Races, and these are ex-
cellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack,
or any burden.

*The occasion of inward Sickneses, and
Accidents, which happen upon these
occasions.*

Sickneses are of divers kinds, and
proceed from divers causes, have
their divers Signes, and their divers
Remedies, as I have shewed in my
Bookes: But to come neereſt to the
marke of curing, let me perſwade
you to call to account theſe few
observations.

observations.

First; to remember that all sicknesses in Horses, come either by Heats, in over-violent Exercise, and then is the Grasse molten, the heart overstrained, the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Pores and Orifices of the heart so stopped, that the spirits cannot return back to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreete keeping either before or after exercise, and then is the head perplexed, the eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue swelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rheumatick moisture, occasioning coughing, and the nostrils still powring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good, or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholsome. The first kills the sto-

make oppresseth the heart, and sends up those evill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall diseases. The second putrifies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceeds the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it selfe universally over the whole Bodie, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents, as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deepe Wound, either in his Bodie or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which Nature is so offended, that instantly generall sicknesse seaseth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall Feavers*, for if you observe it, you shall find the horse some-times trembling, some-times sweating,

sweating, some-times cold, and some-times burning.

Thus you see there are foure occasions of sicknesses in Horses, as Heats, Colds, Surfers, and Accidents.

*The Signes of inward
Sicknesses.*

NOW to know the true signes of the Sicknesses : If it proceed from the first occasion which is *Heats*, then the signes are these. First, heaviness of countenance, swelling in the Limbs, scowring or loosenesse in the body in the beginning of the sickness, and driness, or costiveness in the latter end : short breath, and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his Meate.

If it proceed from the Second occasion, which is *Cold*, then the Signes are heaviness of Countenance

nance, and either dull or else closed up eyes, hard boyle or bigge pustules betweene the Choppes and the rootes of the tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling up from the chops to the roots of the eare: A rotten and moyst cough. The Horse ever chawing some loose, filthy, flegmatick matter in his mouth after his coughing, which in one respect is no evill signe, because it sheweth a rotten Cold that is newly gotten, and soone to be cleansed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chew after it, shewes a dry cold that is of long continuance, sore festered, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh the water will issue forth at his nostrils, and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is Surfeit of *Meats* and

and *Drinckes*, either naturall or unnaturall, then the signes are these; First, heaviness of head and countenance in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his head from the Maunger, a dull and dead eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the disease be farre growne) a frantick and mad behaviour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at such as shall come about him, some-times biting at himselfe, and beating his head against the walls, boards or ground, and other frantick passions: But if the Disease be lesse couragious in the Braine, but more inwardly settled at the heart, then the signes are Yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inside of both the upper and nether Lipps; and (if the disease be farre gone) then a Yellowes over all the skinne, a continuall faint sweate, and a desire rather to lye downe, than to stand, besides a generall

nerall loathing and forsaking of his meat, which is the common signe of all sicknesses.

Lastly, If it proceed from the fourth occasion, which is *Accident*, then the signes are a perplexed and troubled bodie; some-times sweating at the Rootes of the Eares, in the flanke, and behind the fore-shoulders against the heart, some-times trembling over all the Bodie, and some-times glowing and burning in the vitall parts, and on the temples of the head, against the heart, on the in-side of the Fore-legs next of all to the body, and on the in-side of the hinder Thighs close to the Bodie; also his Mouth will be hot and dry, and his Tongue subject to furring, and to a White scalded complexion; Lastly, a generall loathing of his Meat, but a great thirstinesse, and desire of cold Drinke, and when he can drinke no more, yet a desire still to hold his Mouth
in

in the water.

Thus you have the Foure occasions of sicknesse, and the signes by which to know those occasions.

Now for as much as sicknesse come many times suddenly and unlook't for, and that not any man (how skilfull soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sicknesse of his Horse; And though he can after upon consideration, give an account for such sicknesse when it is apparent, yet till nature hath thrust it forth, the Disease was obscure to his knowledge; therefore I will here shew those generall and most usuall signes which doe attend and waite upon every sicknesse, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of Sicknesse before it take fast hold on the Vitall parts, and so use prevention, or if it have taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature against it,
and

and so to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of dangers; or being at the highest, how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vitall part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complexions, qualities, customes, and conditions of Horses: for whenever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, be sure there will follow alteration of health, as this.

First, in the Complexions of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your Horse be a faire bright Daple-gray, or a flea-bitten, a white, a white-gray, or the like; if any of these colours being naturally cleare and bright shall grow duskish or cloudy, or the white haire shall turne sandy and reddish, it is a signe of some unnatu-

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all distemperature in the horse, and
that he is evill affected, and either
entresth into a Consumption, or into
some other inward Disease of bo-

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If the Horse be of a pure Black
colour, a bright bay, a browne bay,
or a Red Sorrell without flexen
Mayne, or flexen Tayle, a cleare
cheshnut, or a Mouse-dun; if these
hairens should grow discoloured and
contrary to their proper natures,
that is to say, of a weaker and worse
complexion, as if the black turne
dunnish or yellow: the bright bay,
cloudy, pale, and sandy: the browne
bay, like the Mouse-dun: the red
sorrell, corral, or like the yellow-
dunne, the chessenut, hoary and
hgray: and the Mouse-dunne, of a
more black and pale blue then is
naturall, all these are signes of in-
ward sicknesses. And as of these
Colours, so of any other Colour
whatsoever, if they shall alter from
their

their proper and true Natures, to a worse and more uncomely Complexion, that is to say, to a Complexion that is unnaturall, and unproper for an Horse, they are most pregnant Signes of some inward sicknesse, which either lingereth upon the Horse, or else is suddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of Colours be unnaturall: For you must understand, that if the Dapple-Gray, in proceſſe of time, doe turne to White, the dark Iron-gray, to a bright Gray, the Blacke, to an Iron-gray, and such like; that then this is a naturall, and no unnaturall alteration, and so no signe of sicknesse; and therefore not to be deceived, or to stand doubtfull at all, acquaint your selfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horse, which you shall best discern when he is in the pride and height of lust, when he is wanton, full of flesh,

flesh, and smooth, sleeke, and shining: and when you shall see this Complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect some sicknesse.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the Complexion of your horse, which I include in his Colour: so you must also have a settled knowledge in his Countenance and Gestures: and to that end you shall be carefull to mark and note his countenance, and behaviour in all his actions and morions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play as in his rest, at his times of feeding, and at his times of exercise: you shall note the cheerfulness of his eye, the carriage of his head and neck, which be his angry Characters, and which be his pleasant; when he biteth for wantonnesse, or for offence, and these you shall best finde out, in his Feeding, in his Exercise, and Playing, and in his Dressing; and if at any time, you finde any of these

these Characters to faile on the sudden, and that his Gesture is more lumpish heavy, then call your selfe to account what you have done, either in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: for there is no doubt, but there is distemperature, and sicknesse is approaching, if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the Complexion and Countenance of your Horse: so you must also not be ignorant, but observe divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be, both to health and sicknesse; and to this end you shall especially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his Feeding, whether he eateth with a good Appetite, or a weak Stomack: the first is healthfull, the latter unwholsome. If he eate with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; he will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his head, and shewing other signes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after he hath used, if on the suddaine he refraine, and so receive his meat dully and unpleasantly, it is a great signe of sickness.

As his feeding, so you shall mark his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance; the Time, as whether he emptyeth in the Night-time, better than in the Day: the place, as whether he emptieth better in the House, or Abroad, whether in the hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring, whether

at the Stable doore, or at some usuall places by the way, or in the Ground where you give him his Exercise; lastly, for the substance, whether it be much or little, if it be much, you must forbear exercise, and make him empty the oftner; if it be little, then you may fall to labour at pleasure: then whether it be good, or bad, and that commonly falleth out according to the food he eateth; if it be cleare, firme, and pale, with white graines, and in complexion like sweet sope, then it is wholesome, if it be blacke, it shewes heate in the body, if greasie, then it shewes foulness, if red and hard, it shewes costiveness, if pale and loose, then inward coldness. And as thus you observe his Ordure, so you must also observe his Urine: Of both which I have written sufficiently in my former Bookes.

As these qualities of feeding,
and

and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying downe, and standing up, what houres and time he observeth for either, and how long he preserveth in them, and if at any time you finde any suddaine, or grosse alteration, then be assured of some sicknesse approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your horse, (which you shall observe in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you finde them suddenly to surprise, it is doubtlesse that there is some sicknesse following.

As you thus observe the Complexion and qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his natural customes, and conditions, and how in his livelyhood and best health he standeth affected, for to name them I cannot, because they proceed most from hidden inclinations, or else accidentall apprehensions, which by

continuance of time grow to naturall habits : And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognostications of distemperature, and sicknesse.

Many other signes of sickenesse there are, as the not casting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanenesse, where there is good feeding, beside many other ; But they are so vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them, and these signes already written are sufficient for knowledge.

The curing of any heart sicknesse, or
head sicknesse, or any ordinary
inward sicknesse.

I Will now descend to the cure of
these inward sicknesse, and al-
though every severall sicknesse have
a severall cure, as I have shewed at
large in my Bookes, yet I will draw
all here into one hidden but certaine
and most infallible approved Me-
thod, which I have ever found pro-
sperous and fortunate.

Whensoever, either by the signes
before rehearsed, or other accident
or knowledge you shall finde your
Horse grievously pained with in-
ward sicknesse, the first thing you
do, you shall open his Necke-veine,
and receive some of the first blood
into a Pewter porrenger, which if
you set it in cold water, it will pre-
sently discover the foulnesse and
putrefaction, so then you shall let

the Horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice, or tender in this action, because you must understand, that all inward sickness in Horses, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely: And this is the reason.

It is certaine that the Horse (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Vessel, into which, to receive the scumme and putrefied matter which ariseth from the corrupt and collicrick blood, but it is either avoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exercise and sweates, or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fullnesse, by unwholesome food and evil dyer, or by some other naturall defect, this collicricke corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant over-spreads the whole body, having its course through every veine, and so discoloureth the

the skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of horses, for which our weak *Farriers* can give but an idle, and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of bloud, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the empty Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high, that hee shall bee compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet, so low, that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus yon shall let him

stand at least two houres.

Now if the sicknesse be not very contagious and dangerous, you shall not administer any portion unto him that day, because the veine being opened, and all the humors, powers, and faculties of the body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the spirits to have the working of the Potion also; therefore in this case the sicknesse not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and only after the Horse hath fasted, as before said, you shall give him such food as he will eat, whether it be Hay, Bread, or Corne; and alwayes provide that it be strong, savory, sweet, dry and cleane drest: as for the quantity it matters not, for a small pittance will mainetaine life; and humour is now to the Horse as food, besides emptines is no great displeasure.

At high Noone you shall give him a sweete Mash of Malt and
Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a peck of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it selfe, then take a gallon of faire cleare Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moist and cover the Malt all over, and stirre them exceedingly well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as close as you can, and let it stand and stowe for two or three houres at the least; then the houre being come, in which the Horse is to receive it, uncover the Mash, and stirre it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it some cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it: but in any wise not so much as may take away any part

part of the sweetnesse, and in this tempering, with your hand crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being luke-warme) give it the Horse to drink, and if he will eate of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinary Mash, a Horse Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpose that a Caudle is administered to a Man, is this given to a Horse; for you must understand, that in these contagious diseases, nothing is more pestilent then cold Water, and especially when exercise cannot be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Groomes, doe make the Mash another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is unwholesome and naught, and that every good House-wife can witnesse, for this long boyling over-scaldes the
the

the Malt, takes away the strength and sweetnesse, and gives a harsh and unsavory taste, which is offensive to the Horses nature.

If your Horse be coy, and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of use and custome, and partly through weakenesse of stomach, then you shall straine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so give it him with an horn to drink, then take the graines which you have so strained, and put them in the Maunger before the Horse, on which, whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if he but smell and snuffill his nose upon them, it is sufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholesome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Mash, you shall see that he be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good Woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large
Cloath

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thick, and large wispes; for the little, hard, and neate wispes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholesome for the body, for their hardnesse and smallnesse makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him forbear to lie down, when Nature and rest requireth it.

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed as afore said, and with a very warme breast-cloth before his breast, for that is an especiall part to keep warme, you shall then cause one, or two to rub all his foure Legs from his knees and Cambrels downwards, with very hard wispes, and to rub them so hard as may be; and whilest his limbes are thus in rubbing you shall take a course rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

with them rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape of the Neck, or the Poll just betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholesome, then these frictions and chafings, for they dissolve humours, revive all naturall heat, bring a cheerfull nimbleness into the limbs, and purge the head of grosse, cold, and rough matter, cleansing and purifying the Brain, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced back to its first strength and ability.

As soone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horse take his rest for two or three houres, and only leave a lock or two of sweet Hay in his Rack, and no more; for the least quantity of any thing too much, soone cloyeth a sick Horse.

In the Evening you shall come

to

to the Horse againe, and having rubbed all his limbs and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the best and purest *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Sassafras*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruise all them together, I doe not meane bruise them to small powder, but onely breake them into small lumps, and mixe them well together, so that taking them up betweene your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chasingdish, and if it be possible a Chasingdish after the manner of the perfuming Chasingdishes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the smoake avoideth, and in this Chasingdish put well kindled Wood coales, or small Charcoale, then take some of the aforesaid perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wise so as it may

may not flame but smoake; then hold the Chafingdish under the Horses nose, and let the smoake goe up into his Nostrills, and thus perfume him well for the space of a quarter of an hour, or halfe an houre at the most. Now it may be the Horse may seeme coy to receive this at the first, because it is strange unto him, but doe you continue the action, and cherish him; for be you well assured, after he hath once received the smell into his head, he will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horse more, or more rejoyceth his spirits than sweet favours, and odoriferous smells, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeft.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall finde by experience in the working) it dissolves

solves tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the Braine that can be, and from thence sendeth such cheerfulness to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are divers other perfumes, which weake *Farriers* use in this case, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the smoake to the Horse: But this is a stinking savour and no perfume, and although it make the Horse snoare and neese, and so you may imagine, it avoideth foule matter, yet it is nothing so: but it offendeth both his Braine and Stomach, and by the noysomenesse of the smell, dulleth and weakeneth the spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rotten-
ness

nesse there can but rottennesse proceed.

Next there is the Perfume of *Brimstone*, either simple of it selfe, and put upon the fire; or else compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oile*, or the like, and so thrust up into the Horses nostrils. This I must needes confesse is a sharpe Perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter, and dissolveth the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimstone* a certaine earthly and poysonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts; but is also most malignant, and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beast: so that like *Margery Good come*, if it have one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalks of *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Leekes*, *Mustardseed*, and the like; or the Perfume of the Friutes themselves

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D

selves, either burnt or boyld ; but these are also great enemies to the eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no meanes allow them, especially for this reason, because that generally all these inward sicknesses in Horses, doe most of all afflict the head and eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the Perfume of *Wheat, Penroyall, and Sage*, boyld till the *Wheat* burst, and so put it into a Bagge fastend about the Horses nose. This I must confesse is the best of many, yet it is much too weake for a strong infirmity, and the *Penroyall* hath a bitternesse that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate diverse other, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horse hath been well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an
houre

houre, and then give him such food as he will eat, either Bread or Oates, of which how little soever he eateth it skills not, for it is to be intended that his stomach is now at the weakest.

After he is fed you shall tesse up his Litter, for you must know that he must stand upon Litter Night and Day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and but a Locke or handfull of Hay, that you may be sure to have him very fasting the next Morning, and so let him rest all the Night without disturbance. The next morning early, you shall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greeks* call it, because of the number Five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the best *Myrrhe*, of *Bayberries*, and of the purest shavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all

D 2

but

but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter into a fine Powder, and searse it through a fine Searse, then likewise beate the *Myrrhe* by it selfe, and searse it also, and then mix all wel together in a Morter, and so keep the powder in a close Gally-pot.

When you have taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pinte of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well to and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrhe* will clotter and lump together: when it is well brewed (after you have made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horses Cloathes) you shall with a Horne give him this Potion to drink. Then if he have any small strength, you shall mount his backe, and walk up and downe in some warme or sunny place for an houre, or thereabout; then set him up in the Stable warme and well

well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand and fast for an other houre, or more; then offer him a little sweete Hay, or any other meate that he will eate, and so let him stand till betwixt twelve and one of the Clocke in the afternoone; at which time you shall first rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you shall perfume him, as was before said, and both them workes finished, you shall give him a sweet Mash, as was also shewed before, and so let him rest till the evening, at which time you shall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantity, as handfull by handfull, and be sure it be sweete and cleane drest, sifted and dusted, and so let him rest till eight of the clocke at Night, at which time you shall again perfume him. Then put sweet Hay in his Rack, tossc up his Litter and right his

Cloathes, but in any wise bare not his body: then having made the Stable clean, you may leave him to his rest for that night.

The next day being the third day, you shall doe all things as you did the second day, already rehearsed. As first you shall give him his Portion of *Diapente* and sweet wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Mash, at Evening and Night his perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall finde alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomach, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that health is comming, you may then forbear to give him any more Potions, and only attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise,

cise, neither shall you give him any more Mashes, for although they be wholesome in the extremity of sicknesse, yet being any thing too much used, they take away the Horses stomach, and brings him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore in stead thereof, you shall in the morning after your Horse is well rubd and drest, take a pottle of faire Water, and heat it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldnesse thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke: You may, if you please, throw an handfull of Bran, or an handfull of Wheate-Meale into the Water for it is good and not hurtfull. As soone as the Horse hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perfume him, at Eve-

D 4

ning

ing water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at usuall houres as in time of health, and thus do for three or foure dayes more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at some clear River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the same custome as you did in best health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sick, but not violently sick, and as it were at the very point and door of death, which cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sicknesse, if the
Horse be at the very point
and doore of
death.

IF you shall have an Horse in this
extreamity, and desperate case,
then the first thing you doe, you shall
open his neck veine, and let him
bleed very well: Then two houres
after his bleeding, take two ounces of
the Powder of *Diapente*, before re-
hearsed, and beat it in a Morter with
as much clarified, pure life Honey, as
will bring it to a Substantial Treakle;
for this is an excellent Treakle, and
of the *Italians* called Horse Mithri-
date, and is the same which our Phy-
sicians call *Thertaca Diateffaron*.

When

When this Confection is made, you shall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and dissolve it in a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and so give it the Horse to drink with an Horne: then if he have so much ability of Body, walke him up and downe for halfe an hour, or an hour, either in some sunny place, or some close Barne, or empty House; then set him up, and let him fast full another houre.

At Noon give him, if you can get it, a gallon, or neer there about of the first running of the strongest Ale, before it be put to Barne, and when it is cleare, strong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then give him a sweet Mash, perfume him, rub him, cloath him, dyet, and order him in all respects as are shewed you in the former Cure, and thus you shall doe for three dayes together without all fayle, and then no doubt

doubt but you shal see health approaching.

At the end of three days you shall forbear all sorts of Mashes of both kindes, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulness of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise up betweene the Horses Chaps, and at the Root of the Tongue, then you shall first clip away the hayre as close as may be; then you shall take a Waxe Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the Skinne, then take a peece of Leather, somewhat larger then the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thicke manner your black Shoemakers-Waxe, that is well seasoned and new; then warming over a few

few Coales, lay it upon the swelling and remove it not till either it fall off by it selfe, or else the sore break, then renew the Plaster and with it only heale up the Sore. This Plaster for the cheapnesse and meannesse will hardly win credit with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a lover of truth) that there is not a more excellent or soveraign Plaster which belongs to an Horse, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Impostumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard swelling or tumor, whether in Ioynts, or other fleshy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heat it dissolves all manner of humours that are knit together, and occasion paine or swelling.

There is another accident which attendeth the sicknesse of Horses, and that is Costivenesse, or Belly-binding, which maketh an Horse that

that he cannot Dung, or avoyd his Ordure, This accident when at any time it hapneth, it shall be good for you first to take him, that is, you shall annoynt your hand all over with sweet butter, or clarified Hogges grease: Some use oil of Bayes; but it is too sharpe and too hot, and many times (if the action be used too roughly, or unadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration and sorenesse in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, take either Butter or Hogges grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it up into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be black and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the Horse, or striving with your hand to go too farre: and if you finde it to be very sore baked within, then after you have raked and got what you can, you shall take a great
Candle

Candle or Percher of three or four in the pound at the most, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with your hand annoint as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuell so farre as you can get it; then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behind you, clap, downe his Tayle close to his Tuell, and drawing it up between his Legs, hold it with both your hands hard and constantly for the space of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle, will dissolve in the Horses body, and so seperate and breake his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hands, he will present-lydung.

This you may doe in every case of extreimity, but not otherwise: and beleeve it, you will finde this the most excellentest Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can worke with greater

ter efficacy , or more wholesome-
nesse.

There is another accident which attendeth the sicknesse of Horses, and that is quite contrary to this before rehearsed, and is called Laxativenesse or Loosenesse of Body, which is expressed by a vehement and violent scowring : This if at any time it shall happen, you shall at first note the violence thereof, and the continuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the thinnesse, the sharpnesse, and the oft and speedy avoyding of the Excrements.

The continuance is known by the unchangeablenesse of the Infir-
mity, and by the processe and long continuance of time, contrary to all naturall and wholesome custome; for you are to observe that an Horse may have a scowring for a day, or two, or a little more, and this is not unwholsome, but naturall and good,
and

and if after it stay of it selfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, and bring the Horse into any extraordinary weaknesse of Body, then you shall seek to stop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good spoonfull or two of fine Bean flowre, and as much *Bole armoniacke* finely beaten to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarm give it the Horse with an horne, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will binde the Horse; which if it doe not, then you shall take a quart of Red Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Hearbe called Shepherds Purse, and halfe so much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Hearbe and the Barke be soft, then straine it, and put thereunto two spoonfulls of the powder of Cinnamon, and being

being made lukewarm, give it the Horse to drink with an horn, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if need require. For mine own part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and so I hope all men shall find that prove it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Booke for Sickneses of what extremitie soever, I make you rely only upon *Diapente*, or Horse Mithridate, which is a kind of *Diateffaron*. And for as much as at many times, and in many places these things cannot be had then in such extremitie; and the Horse being at the point of death, in stead of the powder of *Mithridate* aforesaid, you shall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and dissolve into it, a good spoonfull or more of the best *Treacle* upon a soft fire of embers; then being lukewarm, give it the Horse to drink, with an horne, and thus do for a morning, two or three, till

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you

you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the spirits, and restores nature to its first best strength.

And thus you have the uttermost secrets of my heart, concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortall or contagious soever.

The preventing of all inward sicknesses.

THe preventing of inward sicknesses, consisteth in two speciall observations and considerations.

The first is to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it that

that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sicknesse that it offend not your horse at all ; it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, every three or foure dayes before you turn him out, to take Bloud from his necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pint and a half of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Methridate*, or *Treacle*, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have been used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when ycu let your Horse bloud, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnesse of the blood when you behold it, for the losse of good bloud is unwholesome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill bloud is both dangerous

rous and noysome. Also if you observe, when you take blood from your Horse, to receive it into a vessel, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth; to keep it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to besmeer it all over the Horses backe and body, you shall find it wonderfull whole some; for it comforteth the body, cleareth the skinne, and breedeth a rejoycing in all the Horses vitall parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to grasse, and yet you would prevent inward sickness, then you shall observe once in two or three moneths, when you have the best leasure to rest your Horse after it, not to faile to give your Horse *Muskadine* and *Diapente* of *Muskadine* and horse *Mithridate*, as was before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very Potion is the greatest purger and purifier of the

the blood that can be, and avoideth all that yellow cholerick matter, and other evill and undigested humors which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to observe here, that although I only prescribe *Muskadine*, wherein you shall dissolve your Powder, or *Mithridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other sweet Wine that then you may take strong Ale, or Beer, but in a greater quantity, for as you take but a pint and an half of Wine, you shall take of Beer or Ale, a full alequart; as for the powder of *Mithridate* you shall keep the first quantity already prescribed: and if you warm your Beer or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amisse, but better, yet that I referre to your own discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all meanes observe to looke

well into the occasions of sinknesse which are already shewed, and into the signes of these occasions, and if you finde your selfe guilty of any of those occasions, or that the Horse discovereth any of the former signes, then presently let the Horse bloud, and three severall mornings after, give him the drink or potion before prescribed, and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of sicknesse, and restore the Horse to his former strength, and good estate of Body. And thus much of all inward sicknesses and their prevention.

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heart-sicknes, to purge away al molten Grease, to recover a lost Stomach, and to keep the Heart from fainting with exercise, and to make a leane Horse fat suddenly.

TAKE of Aniseeds, of Comin-seedes, of Fenegreek seedes, of Canthamus seeds, of the Powder of Elicampane roots, of each 2. ounces, beate them and searse them to a very fine Powder, then adde to them one ounce of the flower of Brimstone, then take an ounce of the best juyce of Liquorice, and dissolve it in halfe a pinte of white Wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oil of Aniseedes, and as much of the Syrup of Coltsfoot, then of Sallet Oil and of fine Life Honey, of each half

a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powder, and with as much fine Wheate flowre as will bind and knit them together, then worke them into a stiffe paste, and make thereof Bals somewhat bigger than French Walnuts, and so keep them in a close Gallypot, for they will last all the yeare and when you have occasion to use them, take one, and anoint it all over with sweet butter, and so give the Horse every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse; then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your usuall custome, and thus doe (if it be to prevent sicknesse) for three or foure mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmity, then use it at least a week, or more; if it be to take away molten Grease, or soulenesse, then instantly after his heate, and in his heat only; but if it be to fatten

fatten a Horse, then use it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pills : you may then at your pleasure dissolve one of these Bals either into sweet Wine, Beer, or Ale, and so give it the Horse to drink with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take a way infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Bals, you shall make you these second Bals.

Take of wheate flowre six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiffe the Paste, then take of *Aniseeds*, of *Cuminseeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenegreake*, of ordinary *Brimstone*, of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyle* a pint of *Honey* a pound and a half, of *White-wine* a pottle, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiffe Paste. Then of this Paste take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fist, and dissolve it into two, or three gallons

lons of cleare cold running water, by washing and laving the Paste therein, and so give it the horse to drink at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drink, for he cannot drink too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, doe not cast away the bottome, but filling the vessell up again with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus doe for fourteen dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other lesser Balls first spoken of, purge the stomach and intrals of all foulness, avoideth molten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were
for

for my life) would I give to an Horse immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to use any violent or extreame labour.

Another

*Another way how to fatten a
Horse suddenly.*

THere is another way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but not better then that before shewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your own discretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Cumin-seeds*, of *Turmerick*, of *Aniseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Gronnel* an handfull, boyl all these very well with three Heads of *Garlick*, cleansed and stamped in a gallon of strong Ale; then strain it well, and give the Horse a quart to drink lukewarm in the morning fasting, then ride him till he be warm, then set him up warm, and thus do for foure or five mornings, and then turne the horse to grasse (if the time of the year be suitable therefore),

fore) and he will feed wonderfully and suddenly.

But if the time of the year serve not for grasse, then you shall keep him in the house, and over and besides the drink before shewed, you shall take the fine powder of *Ell-campane*, and the fine powder of *Cuminseeds*, of each a like quantity, mixe them well together, then every time you give your horses provender, which would be at least thrice a day, as morning, noon, and night, take half an ounce of this powder, and sprinkle it by little and little into his provender, for feare off offence, till all be eaten up. And thus do for fourteen days together at the lest, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderfull and strange manner.

How

*How to keep a Horse or Jade from
tyring.*

IF you ride on a tiring Jade, or feare the perplexed cruelty of a tyred Jade, then be sure to carry about you the fine scarse powder of *Elicampane*, and when others Baite their Horses, or that you come to the place of Baite for your Horse, the first thing you do, set up your Horse, warm, and doe not walk him. After he hath been wel rubbed, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto half an ounce of the powder of *Elicampane*, and brew it all together, then give it the Horse with an horn, which done, tye his head to the Rack, for you need not care for Provender til night, at which time Provender him well, and in the morning give him Oates or Bread, or both in plentifull manner, and being ready to back him,
give

give him the former quantity of Ale & the powder aforesaid, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *Penny-royall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall find it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you shal take off the Saddle, and with the Herbe called *Arsefmart*, rub his back all over very hard, then laying *Arsefmart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him go. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldome, or when extremity requireth it.

Another

*Another receipt aganst tyring, or for
any sore or dangerous Cold.*

TAKE of the best *Indian Necotian*
(which we call *Tobacco*) and be
sure it be not sophisticate, or by
any other accidentall meanes adul-
terated, Dry this in the Sunne in a
Glasse close luted, then pound it ve-
ry small, and mix it with an equall
quantity of the powder of *Cockle-
shells*; then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and
the Oyle of *Cloves*; make the pow-
der into a Paste, or solid body, then
make pretty round Bals thereof, as
bigge as Walnuts, and dry them in
the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes,
otherwise called the *Dogge* dayes
then keep them close in a sweet
Gally Pot, and give them as Pils in
the time of necessity, that is to say,
a Ball at a time, whensoever your
Horse

Horse shall faint in travell, or if your Horse have taken any sore cold, or surfeit, then give him the ball in the morning fasting, and let him have a little exercise after it, then cloath warme, rub well, and be sure not to lay any cold water to the Horses heart, without moderate exercise after it, for of all dangers that is the greatest.

F

Another

Another receipt for any extraordinary Cold, dry Cough, or purfickesse in an Horse, which the weake Farriers call, broken winded.

BEcause the former Receipt is curious in the making, & asketh the observation of times, and seasons, neither can be effected at all times and hours, therefore I will set you down here the secrets of my knowledge, and those ready, easie, and approved Receipts which I never found to fail, but to work that goodnesse which I have ever desired.

Therefore, whensoever you finde your Horse taken with any extreme old Cold, dry Cough, or Purficknes (which ignorant Farriers call Broken-winded) you shall take three quarters of an ounce of the Conserve

Conserve of *Elicampane*, and dissolve it in
a pint and a half of the best Sack,
and so give it to the Horse with an
Horn, in the morning fasting, and
ride him a little after it. And this you
shal do divers mornings together, till
you see the infirmity decrease, and
waste away.

Now because there is some curi-
osity in the making of this Conserve
of *Elicampane*, and that divers men
do compound according to their
divers opinions, I will here shew
you the severall compositions; their
severall uses, and their severall ver-
tues, together with mine owne opi-
nion of the goodness, as I have found
it in my practise, and so leave it to
your owne judgment.

The Conserve of *Elicampane*, is
of two kindes, the one is Simple, the
other is Compound.

The Simple Conserve is made in
this manner.

Take of the purest Rootes of *Eli-*
campane

campane, that are preserved in sweet Syrrup, and beat those Roots and the Syrrup together in a Morter till you have brought it to an entire thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can be gotten thicken it up and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserve, then put it in a Galley pot, and keep it close and use it in time of necessity, as was before shewed.

This simple conserve is of excellent use, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs; inlargeth the Winde, purgeth the head of all filthy matter, and dissolveth many other obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserve, nor worketh the best effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any airtainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case you shall flye to the Compound Conserve which is made in this manner.

Take

Take the best canddy Roots of *Elicampne* that can be gotten; and beat them in a Morter with the Syrup of *Coltsfoot*, till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserve; then keep it close in a Galley pot, and use it with Sack, as was before declared.

This is the true Conserve, and hath the greatest virtub; for I have known it in the continuance of a small time, and by the daily use thereof, to take away divers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the body, and so enlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before swift like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and slow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath been quite put away.

Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the candyed roots of *Elicampne*; I think it not amisse, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to shew you how you shall Candy them your selfe: As thus.

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose water, then boyle it to an height, and when the Syrup is cold, put in your Rootes, being cleare and well clenfed, and let them rest in the Syrup a pretty space; then take them out, and boyle the Syrup over againe, and as before put in your Roots, then boyle the Syrup over again the third time to an hardnesse, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose-water, then put in all your Roots, the Sirup being cold, and so let them stand till they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers or any other thing else.

Now

Now if you finde any difficulty either in the making , or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed , or that the infirmite not being great , or dangerous , you thinke a Medicine of of lesse force and easier to compasse, will accomplish it :

Then you shall take of the Syrup of *Coltsfoot* an ounce, of the fine powder of *Elicampane*, of *Aniseeds*, and of *Liquerice*, of each half an ounce , of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, divided into two parts, then with as much sweet Butter as will suffice, worke all the former powders , and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy and all the Syrup, into a stiffe paste , then divide into two or three Bals , and roll them into a round forme, or the fashion of an Egge, and after roll them all over in the other halfe , or part of the Sugar Candy , and then give this whole quantity at one time to

the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse halfe an houre after the giving, and let him fast two houres at the least, after he cometh in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopped, and his limbs and body well rnbbed, especially his head: Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate, and not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water, and his Oates with Beere or Ale; as for Bread, it is of it selfe moist enough; and let all his meat be generally well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulness and dryness, nor more comfortable than cleanness, provided that your Corne be not greene and unsweet in the Mow or Reek; your bread new, nor your Hay unsweet or rotten.

Thus

Thus you shall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for diuers, till you finde amendment; neither shall you spare any travel or occasion; but having Medicine about you, use it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

An

An excellent scowring after any sore Heat, or for any fat Horse after his exercise.

TAKE a quart of good Sacke, and set it on the fire in a Bason, or open Skillet, and when it is warm take an ounce of the cleereſt Roſſen and bruise it exceeding ſmall, then by degrees little after a little, put it into the Sacke, and ſtirre it faſt about for fear of clotting, and when the Sacke and it is incorporated, then take it from the fire, and put thereto half a pint of the beſt Sallet-Oile, and in the cooling ſtirre them all well together, then laſtly, take an ounce of the brown Sugar Candy beaten to powder, and put it in alſo, and being lukewarme, give it to the Horſe in the height of his heate, as ſoon as you come home from exerciſe, then rub hard, cloath
warm

warme, and let him fast at least two houres after, but yet depart not your selfe, or some Debury for you, out of the Stable, but stay and keep the Horse stirring, and waking, partly by extraordinary noise and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and down as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horse or the working of the Medicine then sleep, stillnesse, and rest; and nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine than action or motion: for they make the spirits work, and stir up those humours which should be removed, when rest keeps the spirits dull, and the humors so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to worke upon.

Whensoever you give any scowring, be sure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detaineth that
foul-

fouleness which the Scowring should take away,

Thus you see how to give a Scowring in the proper and due time : But if now either through Errour, Ignorance, or Imagination, that your Horse is so cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion,) that Scowrings are idle unnecessary things, and not to be used at all) yet your Horse having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the avoiding thereof, you finde he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must doe, and experience dayly shewes it us. For the opinion that Scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, upon the first apprehension of the evill, you shall give the Horse a sweet Mash in the Evening, which is in the same nature, and of the same quality that a Preparative is before a Purgation, Then the next mor-

morning very early mount his back, and in some convenient piece of ground, give your Horse a gentle heat. I doe not mean that you shall run him furiously, or violently, but to gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of sudden and sharpe labour, but to warm him kindly, through the continuance of moderate exercise. Nor would I have you to melt his grease anew, but only to loosen and stir up that which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished, doe not alight from his back suddenly, but rub him as you sit on his back, and so bring him home; then presently having the Scowring ready, as soon as you are alighted, give it him luke warm, then rub him dry, cloath and stop him very warm, and then in all other things doe as hath been before declared.

For

*For any dangerous Bots, Maw-wormes,
or poysoned Red-wormes.*

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcin'd*) as will gently lie upon a Silver Twopence, and lay it in a piece of sweet Butter, almost as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning fasting, the Horse having stood all night on the Muffel, or at the empty Racke, if it be possible, or otherwise (if the extremity of the disease compell you) at any other time, draw forth the Horses Tongue, and make him swallow down the Pill, then chase him a little up and downe, and after set him up warm, making him fast, full two houres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatsoever; Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect
and

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no means there must be taken more than is prescribed, except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little sweet Butter, as much at an Hezell Nut, before you lap it up in the great lump of Butter, it will not be worse, but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your owne discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For

For Gourded or fowl swell'd Legs, or other parts, by reason of melting the greace, or other accident.

FIRST, with a Fleame prick the parts that are swelled, then take a pint of Wine Lees, an ounce, of Cuminsseedes, and an handfull of Wheat Flower, and boyle them together till they be thick, then apply this Poultis very hot to the swell'd parts, renewing it but once in four and twenty houres, then if this in two or three dayes draw it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a plaister of Shoo-makers Wax, or else with the yolk of an Eg, Wheat flower and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the swelling continue, then take of pitch a quarter of a pound

pounds; and much Virgin Wax, of Rozen halfe a pound, of the juice of Isop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum halfe a pound, of Myrthe secondary halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabicum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suet halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe an ounce; boyle all these together in an Earthen pot, and after it is cold, take of britumen halfe a pound, of Armoniacke an ounce and a halfe, and of Costus as much; beat these into fine powder, and then incorporate them with the other, and boyle them all over againe very well, which done, poure the whole mixture into a cold water, and then roll it into seven bigge Rolles plaisterwise, after spread this plaister upon a peece of Leather, and fould it about the sweld member, or lay it upon the sweld part, and if any thing, then this will asswage it, and give much strength to the Sinewes.

G

You

You shall by no meanes remove
this Plaister, so long as it will sticke
on.

This Plaister I must confesse, is
costly and curious to make, but it is
wonderfull soveraine, and of singu-
lar use. For the Horse that is conti-
nually kept with it ; I meane that
hath it applyed to his Limbes ever
when he commeth from travell, he
shall never be troubled with sweld
Legges, nor yet ever put out Wind-
gals.

Now if you will neither go to this
cost, nor endure this trouble, yet
would have your Horse cured of this
Infirmity, then assuredly I know not
any thing better or more approved,
then continually both before and af-
ter travell, and in the House, many
times in the day to lave and wash
your Horses limbes, or other sweld
parts, with the coldest and clearest
Fountain Water that you can get,
and sometimes let the Horse stand in
some

some cold clear River for the space
of a quarter of an houre or more, up
to the knees, and cambrels, but no
further.

This Medicine, how poor soever it
look, is of infinite vertue, and though
I write of cold Water, yet is the ope-
ration hot and fiery: only this you
must take to your remembrance, that
this application appertaines not to
Impositumations, but to Straines, and
Swelling, which are without much
anguish.

G 2

To

*To heale or dry up any old Ulcer or
cankerous sore.*

TAke Masticke, Frankincense,
Cloves, green Copperas, and
Brimstone, of each a like quantity,
of Myrthe double so much as of
any one of the other. Beat all to a
fine Powder, then burne it on a cha-
singdish and Coales, but let it not
flame. then as the smoake ariseth
take a good handfull of fine Lint, or
Towe, and hold it over the smoake,
so that it may receive all the per-
fume there of into it. Then when it
is throwly well perfumed, put the
Lint into a very close Boxe, and so
keep it.

Then when you have occasion to
use it, first wash the Sore with
Urine, then dry it, and lastly lay on
some

some of this Lint, or Towe; and
thus do twice a day, and it is a spee-
dy Cure.

As this is soveraine for an Horse,
so is it as soveraine for any man
also.

Take old Urine, and boyle it
with good store of Allome,
and keep it in a close Vellill by it
self; then take a good handfull or
~~two of green Nettle, strong and~~
keen, and spread them on some
Plate; or other vessel, and dry them
either before the fire, or in an Oven.
After the houlle bread is drawn
then crush and bruile them into a
very fine powder, then looke what
quantity of Powder there is, and
take the like quantity of Pepper
beaten to a fine powder, and mixe
both very well together, then keep
this Powder in a close Bladder.

some of this Juice of Towe; and

some of this Juice of Towe; and

To cure the running Frush; or any Impostumation in the soles of the Foot,
or dry up Stratches, Paines,
and the like cankerous Sores.

TAKE old Urine, and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keep it in a close Vessell by it selfe; then take a good handfull or two of green Nettles, strong and keen, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the household bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper beaten to a fine powder, and mixe both very well together, then keep this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

Now when you have occasion to use
it, first wash the fore place with the
Uring and Allom, made very warm,
and the sores thoroughly scowred;
after dry them with a fine Lawne, or
Linnen ragge; and lastly, strow or
pounce of the Powder, so as it may
cover all the sore: and thus do ever
after mavelly; or once a day in the
time of rest.

For
the horse eye that is offended
with Pine, Webbe, Filime, or any
thicknesse, or humors, and it is
the best Cure: And thus doe. **G4**
ning, Morn, and night. But if it
be for any watery or inflamed Eye,
for any Blinde Strime, or descending
humors,

*For any sore Eye of Horse
or Beast.*

TAKE the shels of seven or eight
Egges, and cleane away the
inner filme from them so cleane as
may be, then lay those shels be-
tween two cleane Tiles, and so lay
them in hot glowing embers, and
cover them all over, and on every
side, and so let them lye a good
space, till the shels be all dried, then
take them up, and beat the shels to a
very fine searft Powder, then with a
Goose quill blow this Powder into
the Horses eye that is offended
with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any
thicknesse, or fulnesse, and it is a
certaine Cure: And thus doe Mor-
ning, Noone, and night. But if it
be for any watery or inflamed Eye,
for any Bruise, Stripe, or descending
humor,

humour, then take a spoonfull and
an halfe of the fine scarft Powder of
white Sugar Candy, and being mixt
together with as much May-butter
(if you can get it, or for want thereof
the best sweet butter) work both
these Powders into a gentle Salve,
and therewith anoint the Horses Eye
Morning, Noon, and Night, for it
cleanseth, purgeth, comforteth, and
cooleth.

*For a back sinew Straine, or any
other Straine.*

TAke an ounce of Turpentine,
and two or three spoonfulls of
Aquavitæ, and beat them together
in a bladder, or other vessell, till
they come to a perfect salve; then
anoint the Straine very well there-
with, and heat it in, either with an hot
Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron: and
thus doing three or four times, it
will take away the Straine.

For

For any old Strain, or tomenesse in
Foynts, Sipes, &c.

TAke Boares Grease, Bolearmo-
niack black Sopp, and Nerve
Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle
them well together, and then apply
it hot to the grieve, rubbing and
chafing it in exceedingly, and also
heating it in very well, either with an
hot Brickbat, or hot Fire shovell, or
an hot Barre of Iron, and thus doe
once a day untill the pain depart a-
way.

For

For any grieve, paine, numbnesse, weaknesse, or swelling in Ioynts, that commeth of a cold cause.

TAKE Aquavita and heat it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part or member very well, and holding an hot barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to sinke in, then take a Linnen cloth and wet it well in the same Aquavita, lastly, take Pepper beaten and searst to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloth all over very thick, and so fold it about the grieved part; then take a dry Rouler and roule it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest; and thus doe once a day at the least, till you finde amendment.

For

For any desperate and incurrable
 straine in the Shoulder, or other hid-
 den parts, for any Fistula, Pole-
 euill, or other Impostu-
 mation or Swel-
 ling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a
 gallon, two or three, and almost
 fill it with the Hearbe Arlesmart,
 and Brookelime, equall in quantity
 and equally mixt; then put to them
 as much of the oldest and strongest
 Urine that can be got, as will cover
 the Hearbs all over, and fill the
 Vessell full, then cover the pot close
 with a stone, board, or such like
 thing, and so let it stand, for this can
 never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to
 use it for any griefe aforesaid, you
 shall take an earthen Pipkin, and
 put

put thereinto both of the Urine and the Hearbs so much as shall be convenient for the grieve, and you shall boyl it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boot, and cut off the Foot, so that you may draw it over the Horses foot, and about his knee, almost to the elbow of his shoulder, keeping the neither part of the Boote as close and strait about his Legge as may be, but the upper part (which covereth all the shoulders) must be wide and spacious: Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulders, especially before and behinde; then drawing up the upper part of the Boot, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no meanes slip down, but keep constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the grieve depart.

As

As for the effect thereof, you shall find it, for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any foule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heal it: if there be no such thing, then in as short a time, it will drive away the offending humours, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I have you to use this but in extremity, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boot, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultis, and it will be altogether sufficient.

For

*For foundring, Frettiſing, or any
Imperfection in the Feet, or Hoofes
of an Horſe.*

First pare thin, open the heeles
wide, and Shoo large, strong and
hollow; then take a good quantity
of Cowes Dung, halfe ſo much
Grease, or Kitching ſee, a like quan-
tity of Tarre, and a like quantity
of Soot; boyl all theſe very well
together, and then boyling hot as
may be, ſee you ſtop your Horſes
Feet therewith daily, and it will not
only take away all anguiſh, but al-
ſo ſtrengthen the Hoofes, and make
them to indure any labour. But
when you journey or travell the
Horſe (as exerciſe availeth much
for this cure) then put in the afore-
ſaid Stopping cold, the firſt night
after his labour, and adde unto it the
white of an Egge or two, for that
will

will take away the heate and beating of the former dayes labour, and will keep the Frush strong and dry. But in time of rest, let it boyling hot as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally brickle, or by accident broken, or by the former infirmity drier up and strained; then to inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make it to grow swiftly, take of Pigges grease, or of Hogges grease, of Turpentine, and of Masticke, of each a like quantity, and half so much Lard as of all the rest, melt all but the Turpentine on the fire, and being melted, take it from the fire, and then put in the Turpentine, stirring it about, incorporate all very well together, then put it into a Galley-pot, and when it is cold, be sure you cover it close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice aday annoynt the crownes of the

H

Horses

Horfes Hoofes, close by the haire
at the setting on of the Hoofe, and
it will make it shoot fast, and grow
tough and large.

For

*For hurts upon the Crownets of the
hoofs, as over-reach, Stub, or
Pricke, &c.*

First take of Sope, and Salt, of each a like quantity, and mixe them together like a Paste: Then having cut out the over-reach, or hurt, and laid it plaine, first wash it with Urine and Salt, or Beer and Salt, and with a cloath dry it, then binde on the mixt Sope and Salt, not renewing it in 24. houres, and thus doe (if the wound be great) for three or foure dayes together; then having drawne out all the venome (as this Salt will quickly doe) take a spoonfull or two of Traine-Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which we call white Lead) and mixe it together to a thick Salve, then spread that upon the Sore Morning and

H 2

Evening

Evening till it be whole, which will be effected suddenly; for nothing doth dry up sooner, nor is more kindly and naturall, for the breeding of a new Hooft than this, as you shall find by experience.

*How to help the Surbating or sorenesse
in the Feet.*

WHen you finde your Horse to
be Surbated, presently clap
into each of his forefeet two new
laid Egges, and crush them therein,
then upon the top of them lay good
store of Cow-dung, thus stop him
and in foure houres he will recover.

H 3

For

*For any bony excreffion arising upon
any member of an Horse, as Splint,
Spaue, Curbe, Ringbone, &c.*

TAKE the Roote of Elicampane,
well cleansed, and lap it in a pa-
per, and rost it as you would rost a
Warden in hot Embers; then as hot
as the Horse can suffer it (for you
must not scald) after you have rub'd
and chaf't the excreffion, clap this
thereto, and binde it on hard, and in
once or twice dressing it will consume
the excreffion.

Also in morning and evening if you
rub the excreffion with the Oil of
Origanum, it will consume away the
hardnesse.

Obfer-

*Observations in giving of Fire, or
using of Corrosives, which heale all
sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes,
Leprosies, Maungers, Scabs, &c.*

THere are two ways to give fire,
the one Actuall, and the other
Potentiall; the first is done by Medi-
cine, either Corosive, Putrefactive
or Causticke.

The Actuall fire stoppeth cor-
ruption of members, and stancheth
bloud, provided the Sinews, Cords,
and Ligaments be not toucht. The
best instruements to cauterize or
sear with, are of Gold or Silver;
the second best are of Copper; and
the worst, but most usuall, are of I-
ron.

The Pontentiall fires are Medicines

H 4

Co-

Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick,
Corosives are simple or compound;
the simple Corosives, are Roch-Al-
lome, burnt or unburnt, Red Corall,
Mercury sublimed, &c. The com-
pound, are Unguentum Apostolo-
rum, Unguentum Egyptiacum, and
Unguentum Coraceum, with o-
thers.

Medicines Putrefactive, are your
Arsenick, Resalgar, Chrisocollo, and
Aconitum.

Medicines which are Causticke,
are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-
Fortis and the like.

Corosives are weaker then Putre-
factives, and Putrefactives are wea-
ker then Caustickes.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh,
Putrefactives in the hard, and Cau-
stickes breake the sound skin.

Thus you see the use of these
things, you may apply them at your
pleasure; for these cure all sorts of
Farcies,

Eareies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maungies, Scabs, and such like poysonous Infection.

How

*How to defend a Horse from
Flies.*

THis is a noysome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arsesmart, and steepe it in running water, and make it exceeding strong of the Herbe, and therewith sprinkle and wash the Horse all over, and no Flie will touch him a second time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Herb of Grace will doe the like.

How

How to make a white Starre, or white Spot in an Horses face ; or in any other part.

TAKE two or three Apples, the sowrest you can get, and roast them at a quick fire, then bringe in the height of their heate, take one of them in a Cloath, or other defence, and having cut off the skin, clap the hot Apple to the Horses Forehead, and hold it hard thereto till the heat be asswaged ; then try if the Haire will come off, which if it will not, then take another hot Apple, and doe as before: then when the Haire is come off, as broad as you would have it, take another hot Apple, and clap it to the scalded skin, holding it hard to ; till all the skin blister, and come off as well as
the

the Haire, then anoynt the sore place
twice or thrice a day with Honey,
and the next Haire which commeth
will be white.

How

*How to keep your wollen Horse cloaths,
Breast-cloathes, Rubbers, and the
like from Mothes.*

VHen you turne your Horse
or Horses to Grasse, take
all your Woollen Cloathes, of what
kinde soever, and first wash them
cleane, and dry them, then hand
them in the Sunne, dust them, and
brush them; then lay them on some
Fleakes or other open things, a pret-
ty distance from the ground, and
spread all open; then take the Hoofs
of Horses, or Cattell, and chopping
them in pieces, burn them under
the woollen things, so as the smoake
may come to them in every part,
then being thorowly smoaked, fold
them up handsomely, and betweene
every fold, strow the powder of
Wallnut-tree-leaves, well dried,
and

and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Mothes, which is very unwholesome for the Horse and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their Cloathes on the wrong sides all over with the tops and tender parts of Wormewood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestry, or other hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

F I N I S







